TEST CODE :	4	1	0	7	6

FIAS - MGP 2021 - GS paper	#4

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	VIDYASAGAR		
Roll No.	1910077580	Date:	02-12-2021

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
1		
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Total:	250	

INSTRUCTION

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
2. There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.
5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.

Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.

Evaluator's Discretion:

Total Marks:

Evaluator's Discretion: This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.

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Start Time | 2:00 PM	End Time | 5:12 PM
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Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL REMARKS

Section – A

Q.1) a) Some people feel that religion is a source of peace and virtue, while others believe that it is the root cause of violence and chaos. Give your perception in this regard with due justification.

(10 marks, 150 words)

कुछ लोगों का मानना है कि धर्म शांति और सद्गुण का स्रोत है, जबकि अन्य मानते हैं कि यह हिंसा और अराजकता का मूल कारण है। इस संबंध में अपनी राय उचित औचित्य के साथ दीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Religion Provides the basic tenets of the Vice and Virtues among Individuals-

Religion as a Source of peace and Virtues

1. Anektawada of Jainism:
   Truth has many facets.
2. Truth, Non-Violence of Buddhism and Jainism:
3. Vasudhev kutumbakam of Hinduism
   e.g It considers whole world a family.
4. Fundamental unity of god and Universal brotherhood of mankind
   e.g christainity, Sikhism

Religion as a root-cause of Violence and chaos

1. Riots in Indian-subcontinent.
   Ex: Anti-sikh riot (1984), Godhra-riots.

2. Monothism:
   Monothism highlights the supremacy of their God only othering others.
   e.g Islam, christanity.

3. History:
   Islam and christanity has engaged in Crusade war and Jihad warfare.

4. Communalisation of society.
   e.g Myanmar, Srilanka against Muslims.

5. Political nature of Islam
   e.g Dr. Ambedkar considered Islam political.

Thus society needs to be secularised, humanised and rationalised.

b) Fear is a powerful, primitive, undesirable emotion, but like all other emotions it has its utility. Explain with examples from your life. How can fear be managed and controlled?

(10 marks, 150 words)

भय एक शक्तिशाली, आदिम, अवांछनीय भावना है, लेकिन अन्य सभी भावनाओं की तरह इसकी उपयोगिता भी है। अपने जीवन से उदाहरणों के साथ स्पष्ट कीजिए। भय को कैसे प्रबंधित और नियंत्रित किया जा सकता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Fear is a negative emotion in the face of intimidation and danger of life.

e.g seeing a snake makes us fearful.

Fear is very powerful especially tyrants have used it. For example, Hitler, Mao crushed entire population with fear.

Usefulness of fear

1. During COVID-times

e.g I immediately stopped meeting people and visiting crowded places. It saved me from COVID.

2. For stopping a wrong

e.g During childhood I thought about stealing money from my father's pocket, but stopped due to fear.

3. Survival
e.g A deer can not fight a Lion. She has to fear.

4. Stops from falling in Thucydides trap.
"Strong do what they can, weak suffer what they must."

5. Deterrence against anti-social acts.
e.g Rapists

Management and Control of fear

1. Development of Emotional Intelligence.
2. Having a Positive attitute.
3. Being ethical and Courageous.
e.g Bhagat Singh, Shivaji
4. Practicing Yoga and meditation.

Thus fear is an essential part of human Psychology.

Q.2) a) Discuss the role of ethics and values in turning India into a 5 trillion-dollar economy.
(10 marks, 150 words)

भारत को 5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर की अर्थव्यवस्था में बदलने में नैतिकता और मूल्यों की भूमिका पर चर्चा करें।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian Prime-minister has set a goal of India becoming a $5-trillion economy by 2022.

Ethics refers to the systemaic study of human actions from the point of their rightfulness or wrongfulness. Whereas values are the lasting belief within an Individual.
e.g Gandhiji was an ethical Person.

Role of ethics and values in turning India into a $5 trillion-economy

1. Social capital
   e.g Harmony in the society
2. Better business-environment
   e.g social stabality promotes investment.
3. Dealing with corruption:
   India currently ranks at 80 in

the Transparency International Corruption Perception Index.

4. Competitiveness
   e.g Ethics and Values stops crony capitalism.

5. Better rating (mostly)
   Rating agencies might upgrade Indian rating.

6. Pro-Social behaviour about entrepreneurs
   e.g currently In India wealthy are seen with suspecion.

Government is already taking many other steps such as Atmanirbhar Bharat to make India a $5-trillion economy.

b) Highlighting the three components of attitude, explain what should be the attitude of a civil servant while dealing with the issues related to integrity and probity in public life.

(10 marks, 150 words)

अभिवृत्ति के तीनों घटकों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए स्पष्ट कीजिए कि सार्वजनिक जीवन में सत्यनिष्ठा और ईमानदारी से संबंधित मुद्दों से निपटने के दौरान एक सिविल सेवक की अभिवृत्ति क्या होनी चाहिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Attitude refers to way of thinking about a particular topic which have an evaluate component, emotive component and tendency to act.

Components of Attitude

Cognitive	Affective	Behavioural
• Thought Process	• Emotional Component	• Tendency to act
e.g. A person thinks greenery is good. →	e.g. He becomes happy after seeing greenery →	• He engaged in plantation drive.

Probity It refers to the evidence of ethical behaviour in governance.

Intergrity: According to **Nolan** committee

Integrity refers to not putting oneself under the financial obligation of others.
e.g E Shreedharan was an Integral civil servant.

Attitude of civil servant while dealing with the Issues related to Integrity & Probity

1. Positive attitude towards probity & Integrity.
   e.g T.N Seshan as CEC.
2. Negative attitude towards those who lack Integrity. e.g Hariscandra gupta Previous Coal Secretary.
3. Rewarding Probity and Integrity.
   e.g Shanamugam Manjunath
4. Adherence to Probity and Integrity in public life. e.g. Gandhiji

A civil servant should try to inculcate these values within him.

Q.3) a) "Non-violence is the greatest force at the disposal of mankind. It is mightier than the mightiest weapon of destruction devised by the ingenuity of man" - Mahatma Gandhi. Does this view still hold true in the contemporary world? Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

"अहिंसा मानव जाति के समस्या समाधान में सबसे बड़ी शक्ति है। यह मनुष्य की कौशल से तैयार किए गए विनाश के सबसे शक्तिशाली हथियार से अधिक शक्तिशाली है" – महात्मा गांधी। क्या यह विचार आज भी समकालीन दुनिया में सत्य है? चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Through above quote Gandhiji is highlighting the divine verse of Gita " Ahimsa Parmo Dharma" meaning non-violence is biggest virtue of mankind.

Relevance of non-violence in present world

1. Social-stability
   stops social-conflict
2. Settlement of International dispute.
   e.g Indo-Bangla Border agreement of 2015.
3. Helps reaching amicable solution.
   e.g France and Germany post WW-2.
4. Eliminates continued hostility.
   e.g Nations of European Union.

However, Gandhian non-violence is not

relevant for Contemporary world.

Non-Violence being weak-force at the disposal of mankind in present world

1. No world order:
   Nations survival becomes paramount.
2. Genocidal dictator.
   e.g. Hitler, Xi Jinping
3. Looming threat of war
   e.g. Galwan clash with china
4. Incomplete Gandhian Philosophy:
   Gandhiji derived his non-Violence from Geeta verse" Ahimsa Parmo Dharma, Dharma Hinsa Tather cha". This verse promotes Violence for the sake of Dharma.

Thus non-Violence is relevant in Contemporary world but should be Contextual.

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

b) Differentiate between the following:

निम्नलिखित के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट करें:

1. Organizational ethics and organizational culture (5 marks, 100 words)

संगठनात्मक नैतिकता और संगठनात्मक संस्कृति (5 अंक, 100 शब्द)

Organisational ethics refers to the Principles and Valued adhered by an organisation. Whereas organisational culture refers to the various attributes of an organisation.

Organisational ethics	organisational culture
1. It is ~~Subjec~~ objective	1. It is subjective.
2. It ~~varies from~~ same for organisation to organisation e.g Judiciary → Independence Justice Parliament → Justice.	2. It varies from organisation to organisation. e.g secrecy of bureaucracy
3. It is always good. e.g. ethics are Universal moral Principles	3. It might be bad. e.g. Collegium system has been Criticized.

2. Intellectual integrity vs moral integrity (5 marks, 100 words)

बौद्धिक सत्यनिष्ठता बनाम नैतिक सत्यनिष्ठता (5 अंक, 100 शब्द)

Intellectual Integrity refers to the honesty of being true to in the face of factual Information. However moral Integrity refers to adherence to the moral Values.

Intellectual Integrity	Moral Integrity
• Depends on factual Information.	• Depends on ethical values.
• Comes under moral Integrity.	• Subsumes Intellectual Integrity.
e.g Abhya Bharti defeated Adi shankara charya and in a debate and he accepted it. Today people stick to their viewpoints	e.g Gandhiji and Netaji

Q.4) a) Individual liberty is an ideal of democracy, yet states frame laws and policies that restrict personal freedoms. Do you think it is ethical for a democratic government to limit individual liberties of their citizen? (10 marks, 150 words)

व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता लोकतंत्र का एक आदर्श है, फिर भी राज्य ऐसे कानून और नीतियां बनाते हैं जो व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता को प्रतिबंधित करते हैं। क्या आपको लगता है कि लोकतांत्रिक सरकार के लिए अपने नागरिकों की व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता को सीमित करना नैतिक है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ideas of the Individual liberty are the gifts of American revolution (1776) and French revolution (1789) to the world.

It is enshrined in the Preamble of Indian Constitution. However there exists certain laws which restrict liberty.

~~Ethical for~~

e.g Section 144 of IPC, IT act 2001 provides for suspension of Internet.

Ethical for democratic government to limit Individual liberty

1. To Protect liberty of other citizens (Fundamental right under Article 14-19)

   e.g Riots, Protest

2. Utilitarian goal of government According to Jeremy Benthem of

an acts leads to maximum Utility for maximum people, it's ethical.

[3] Dealing with Anti-Social element.
e.g Preventive Detention (Article 22)

[4] Maintaining order in Society
e.g Internet suspension post farmer riot in Delhi

[5] Stopping terrorism and ensuring security.

Unethical for democratic government to limit liberty

1. Categorical Imperative of Kant:
Liberty of even one man should be respected.
2. Hinders Individual Initiatives.
3. Violates human rights and fundamental rights.
4. Stifles dissent.

Thus a balance needs to be striked for limiting liberty and providing social security.

b) "Beware of false knowledge, it is more dangerous than ignorance". Discuss in context of social media. (10 marks, 150 words)

"झूठे ज्ञान से सावधान रहो, यह अज्ञान से भी अधिक खतरनाक है"। सोशल मीडिया के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

After the ICT revolution, Social media platforms such as facebook, goggle twitter has got widespread penetration in the society.

False knowledge refers to mis-information being spread through social-media

False knowledge, more dangerous than Ignorance

1. Promotes biases and Prejudices,
   e.g Videos (edited) of Crime having people from two Community.
2. Undermining legitimacy of government.
   e.g Twitter trended a video tweet that Indian PM was planning farmer's genocide.
3. Providing kernel of truth.
   It widens the stereotypes about other groups.

4. Shaping narrative.
   Ex: Indian government nullified 3 laws of agriculture under pressure.
5. fueling riots, lynching etc.
   Eg Pehlu khan

Ways of dealing

1. Self regulation for social media Intermediaries.
2. Identification of anti-national, Pornographic Content.
3. Deletion and Verification of Information.

These measures would empower the netizens on social media.

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

Q.5) What does each of the following quotation mean to you?

निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक उद्धरण आपके लिए क्या मायने रखता है?

a) "The only thing necessary for triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing."

(10 marks, 150 words)

"बुराई की जीत के लिए केवल एक चीज आवश्यक है कि अच्छे लोग कुछ न करें।" (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The mentioned quote highlights the saying that silence of good men have caused more harm to society than evil men.

How evil triumph by silence of good men

1. Emboldenment

e.g Bhisma and Dronacharya never stopped Duryodhana. Later he ~~robbed~~ tried to strip Draupadi.

2. weakening of oppressed

e.g Intellectuals in German society didn't oppose Hitler's policy on Jews leading to a ~~Ge~~ genocidal war.

3. setting a bad precedent

e.g Supreme court negligence of

duty in enforcing fundamental rights might embolden state to violate them regularly.

4. Good men are the power of weak:
e.g Oppressive practices against downtrodden and women continued in India till people like Ram Mohan Roy raised their voice.

5. Punishing the evil:
It's responsibility of good people to destory evil. e.g Lord Rama and krishna.

Thus one should not become Bheesma ~~and~~ rather try to become like krishna who upholds Dharma by active association.

b) "No morality can be founded on authority, even if the authority were divine."

(10 marks, 150 words)

"कोई भी नैतिकता सत्ता पर आधारित नहीं हो सकती, भले ही वह सत्ता दैवीय क्यों न हो।" (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Morality refers to the ~~Indian~~ Individual belief about being ~~act~~ Involved in a righteousness and wrong acts.

Foundations of morality

1. God and religion
2. Constitution
3. Family and Society
4. Individual experiences
5. Education system.
6. Intelligence and Emotional Intelligence.

Why morality can not be founded on authority

1. Centre of gravity:

Morality is an Individual Practice of ethics.

2. No Coercive Strength

People cannot be coerced all the time.

3. Subjective nature

Ethics are objective whereas morality is subjective.

4. Conscience

Morality is related to conscience which lies inside.

5. Limitation of external authority

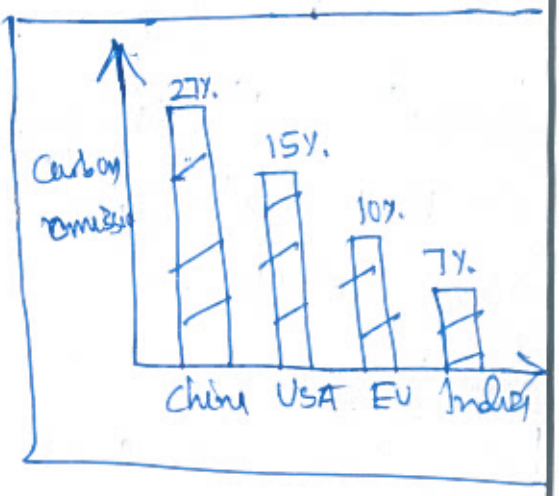
People behave according to context.

Hence morality should be founded on the sound ethical principles.

Q.6) a) Nations must incorporate morality in their climate action for just and equitable distribution of global carbon space. In this light, bring out and discuss ethical dimensions in India's climate action plans and commitments. (10 marks, 150 words)

वैश्विक कार्बन स्पेस के न्यायसंगत और समान वितरण के लिए राष्ट्रों को अपनी जलवायु कार्रवाई में नैतिकता को शामिल करना चाहिए। इस आलोक में, भारत की जलवायु कार्य योजनाओं और प्रतिबद्धताओं में नैतिक आयामों को सामने लाएं और उन पर चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recently held Glasgow climate summit highlighted the need to incorporate morality in national climate action for just and equitable distribution of carbon space.



Indian climate action plans

1. Achieve carbon neutrality by 2070.
2. Develope 450 GW of solar energy by 2030.

Indian Commitments

- Reduce emission intensity of GDP by 33-35% by 2030 from 2005 level.
- 40% of installed capacity should be from renewable.
- Addition carbon sink of 2-3 bn tonnes.

Ethical dimensions

1. Common but differentiated responsibility
   e.g Developed world needs to provide technology, finance

2. Equity
   Developing Countries should be allowed to reduced emission gradually.

3. Historical responsibility
   Developing nations have negligible role in climate change.

4. Empathy:
   Poor and marginalized would suffer most from the climate-crisis.

Thus government needs to focus on renewables to meet India's INDC.

b) Objectivity and compassion both are considered foundational values for a civil servant. Why is it important for a civil servant to balance these values? Explain with help of two examples where (i) objectivity was practiced without compassion (ii) objectivity and compassion were blended together. (10 marks, 150 words)

एक सिविल सेवक के लिए वस्तुनिष्ठता और करुणा दोनों को मूलभूत मूल्य माना जाता है। एक सिविल सेवक के लिए इन मूल्यों को संतुलित करना क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है? दो उदाहरणों की सहायता से स्पष्ट कीजिए जहाँ (i) करुणा के बिना वस्तुनिष्ठता का अभ्यास किया गया हो (ii) वस्तुनिष्ठता और करुणा को एक साथ मिश्रित किया गया हो। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

According to Nolan Committee objectivity refers to making decisions based on merit without any biases and prejudices.

Compassion refers to putting oneself in the shoes of a victim and feeling his pain and a desire to alleviate one's suffering.

These values are considered foundational as they are sin-qua-non and quintessential for effective and Integral civil service.

Importance of balancing objectivity and Compassion

1. Adherence to rule of law and Compassion at same time. e.g. Prashant Nair
2. Trust building. e.g. lack of Compassion

would Colour the Image of officer in People.

3 Safety to Career:

Frequent breaking down of objectivive rule can jeopardize Carrer.

Ex: Coal secretary faced jail.

(i) objectivity without Compassion.

- Removal of Illegal enchroachments.
- Enforcing quarantine without making an exception.

(ii) objectivity and Compassion blended.

- Providing ration to a widow without ration-card
- Providing alterate shelter and then removal of enchroachment of public land.

These two Values needs to be Inculcated through training at LBSANA

c) What do you understand by the term "participatory governance"? Based on your understanding of the term, discuss why is it important for ensuring ethical governance. (10 marks, 150 words)

'सहभागीमूलक शासन' शब्द से आप क्या समझते हैं? शब्द की अपनी समझ के आधार पर चर्चा करें कि नैतिक शासन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए यह क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Participatory governance refers to the administration where locals have the say in the governance.

e.g. Social audit in Meghalaya

Ethical governance

A system of governance which adheres to the ethical values and morality.

Reasons behind participatory governance being important for ethical governance

1. Transparency

Ex: Gyandoot Project of MP

2. Accountability

Participation opens governance procedures in front of public.

3. Cutting down corruption:
   e.g ICAC of HongKong, Popular participation reduced corruption.
4. Reduced monopoly in service delivery.
5. Better Grievance redressal of citizens.
6. Better Utilisation of Public funds.
   e.g RTI act (2005).

Thus government should enact the recommendations of ARC-2 for ensuring Participatory governance.

SECTION – B

Q.7) Policing in India is often seen as employing harsh and inhumane methods on citizens while dealing with civic issues. This can be seen in the following three incidents: A State government ordered a ban on selling of firecrackers on Diwali. Raids were carried out across the state to apprehend illegal sale of firecrackers. During one such raid, a roadside vendor was arrested in front of his young daughter who was seen to be pleading the police to let go of her father. The police were seen to upturn the small cache of firecrackers displayed for sale on a cot. In another incident, police were seen to upturn a cart of vegetables while enforcing restrictions against opening of shops in a lock-down imposed to control a pandemic. In another lockdown related incident, police personnel canned a young man roaming outside his house, and when his father intervened, both were arrested. All three incidents were caught on camera and the videos went viral on social media sites. As Superintendent of Police, you intend to impart a more humane face to the police in your district and bridge the trust deficit that exist between common citizens and police personals. You find out that the police personals are overworked and many vacancies have been lying pending for years. The police personals are forced to work for long hours without breaks, away from families, including on days of festivals. You also have good reasons to believe the existence of an extortion network involving police in your district with apparent political patronage. The government has invited suggestions from the police heads for overhauling the working of the police and making the police the ideal employer attracting best of the talent to fill pending vacancies. Based on these details, answer:

a) How could the three instances of apparent high handedness by police as described be dealt differently?

b) Analyze the difference between police service and police force.

c) What would be your suggestions to the government? How would you strengthen the moral values among the police personals in your district? (20 marks, 250 words)

पुलिस अधीक्षक के रूप में, आप अपने जिले में पुलिस का अधिक मानवीय चेहरा प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं और आम नागरिकों और पुलिस कर्मियों के बीच मौजूद विश्वास की कमी को दूर करना चाहते हैं। आप पाते हैं कि पुलिस कर्मियों से अधिक काम लिया जाता है और कई रिक्तियां वर्षों से लंबित पड़ी हैं। त्योहारों के समयों सहित, परिवारों से दूर पुलिस कर्मियों को बिना ब्रेक के लंबे समय तक काम करने के लिए मजबूर किया जाता है। आपके पास आपके जिले में राजनीतिक संरक्षण के साथ पुलिस से जुड़े जबरन वसूली नेटवर्क के अस्तित्व पर विश्वास करने के स्पष्ट कारण भी हैं। सरकार ने पुलिस प्रमुखों से पुलिस के कामकाज में बदलाव और लंबित रिक्तियों को भरने के लिए सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रतिभाओं को आकर्षित करने वाला आदर्श नियोक्ता बनाने के लिए सुझाव आमंत्रित किए हैं। इन विवरणों के आधार पर उत्तर दीजिए:

a) उपरोक्त वर्णित स्थितियों में पुलिस की अभद्रता से संबंधित तीन उदाहरणों को अलग–अलग तरीके से कैसे निपटा जा सकता है?

b) पुलिस सेवा और पुलिस बल के बीच अंतर का विश्लेषण करें।

c) सरकार को आपके क्या सुझाव होंगे? आप अपने जिले में पुलिस कर्मियों के बीच नैतिक मूल्यों को कैसे मजबूत करेंगे? (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The above case study demonstrates the lack of sensitivity or empathy by police while enforcing the law and maintaining order.

Stakeholders Involved

1. Police force
2. Common Public
3. Government

(a) (1) Enforcing firecracker ban

- Police could have collected fine from the Vendor.
- Daughter of Vendor should have been told be go home.
- Making Vendor aware that firecracker has been banned in Delhi.

[2] Enforcing lockdown

- Vegetable seller could have been persuaded to observe lockdown.
- Importance of Patriotism could have been highlighted by Police. As COVID-19 a national threat.
- In the end Police could have threatned coercive action.

3 Enforcing quarantine

- Police could have highlighted the danger posed by COVID to the life of young man.
- Police could have talked with the father of the young man and tried to pursuade him to convince his ~~soo~~ son.

These measures would show empathy, control of police force.

b

Police force	Police service
1. It uses coercion as a tool for maintaining order.	1. It uses persuasion as a tool for maintaining order.
2. Lacks emotional intelligence.	2. High on emotional intelligence.
3. Colonial legacy of British rule.	3. Modern Indian way of policing.

c) My Suggestions to government

1. Sensitization training of Police.
2. Immediate filling of all the Vacancy.
3. Rotation Policy while alloting extra working hour;
4. Removal of Political-Patronage for Police.
5. Awarness among Public about the good work done by Police.

These gui suggestions would be mostly on the lines of Prakash Singh guidlines of Supreme court.

Strengthening of moral value in my district

1. Leadership:

I would show my emotional Intelligence and leadership quality

While resolving any Problem faced by Police.

2. Training of Police (Value System and ethics would be Imparted]

3. Lession on the lives of exemplary Police officers like Prakash Singh, KPS gill to motivate young recruits.

By doing this I would be performing my duty as mandated by Constitution.

Q.8) Saraswathi has been recently appointed as a Labor Enforcement Officer (LEO). Saraswathi has always lived with her family in a metropolitan area. Due to her new posting, she has shifted to a sub-urban area and this is the first time that she is living away from her family. Though Saraswathi is enjoying her work, some cultural difference, especially related to gender discrimination, has come as a rude shock to her.

One day, Saraswathi was inspecting a construction site as part of her official duty of protecting the rights of laborer and ensuring a safe work environment. Upon her arrival on the project site, she was greeted by Jagat, the chief contractor of the project. Jagat showed her around the project site and everything appeared sound at first. However, when she was about to leave, she saw an injured woman, Shanti. Saraswathi initially assumed that shanti was injured in some work-related accident. She asked Shanti about her injury and what shanti revealed to Saraswathi shook her.

Shanti told Saraswathi that she was a 17-year-old girl belonging to a tribal community and the contractor had brought her to the construction site with a promise of a decent working wage. While the male laborers were paid 25 rupees/day, Ajith paid Shanti just 15 rupees/day for her back breaking manual labor. Shanti approached Ajith and demanded an increase in her daily wage to 20 rupees/ day or she would go back to her village. Shanti was accompanied by some other women laborer. Not only Ajith refused to accept her demand but also thrashed her with a steel rod to set an example for the other laborers. Further, Shanti was forced to work on the construction site and not allowed to go back to her village, so that she can serve as a constant reminder of terrible repercussions for defying the contractor.

Saraswathi, who has never witnessed such barbarism in her sheltered urban life, was overwhelmed by emotions. Saraswathi was furious with the contractor Ajith and demanded an explanation on the incident. Ajith brazenly replied that he pays to his employees what they deserve implying to gender and caste status of the employees. Saraswathi decided to initiate legal action against Ajith. However, her subordinates advised her against taking any action as Ajith is a local strongman and politically well-connected with the ruling dispensation. Ajith also threatened Saraswathi, who lives all by herself in a small town, of dire consequences for her activism. Considering this case, answer the following questions:

a) What explains the widespread gender-based pay gap in jobs across sectors?

b) Highlighting ethical issues involved in this case, evaluate different courses of actions available to Saraswathi.

c) If you were in Saraswathi's position, what would you have done? Justify. (20 marks, 250 words)

सरस्वती को हाल ही में श्रम प्रवर्तन अधिकारी (LEO) के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है। सरस्वती हमेशा अपने परिवार के साथ महानगरीय इलाके में रही हैं। अपनी नई पोस्टिंग के कारण, वह एक उपनगरीय क्षेत्र में स्थानांतरित हो गई है और यह पहली बार है जब वह अपने परिवार से दूर रह रही है। हालांकि सरस्वती अपने काम का आनंद ले रही हैं, लेकिन कुछ सांस्कृतिक अंतर, विशेष रूप से लैंगिक भेदभाव से संबंधित, उसके लिए एक कठोर आघात के रूप में आया है।

एक दिन, सरस्वती मजदूरों के अधिकारों की रक्षा करने और सुरक्षित कार्य वातावरण सुनिश्चित करने के अपने आधिकारिक कर्तव्य के तहत एक निर्माण स्थल का निरीक्षण कर रही थीं। परियोजना स्थल पर पहुंचने पर, परियोजना के मुख्य ठेकेदार जगत ने उनका स्वागत किया। जगत ने उसे परियोजना स्थल के आसपास को दिखाया और उसे पहली बार में सब कुछ ठीक लग रहा था। हालाँकि, जब वह जाने वाली थी, तभी उसने एक घायल महिला शांति को देखा। सरस्वती ने शुरू में माना कि शांति किसी काम से संबंधित दुर्घटना में घायल हो गई थी। उसने शांति से उसकी चोट के बारे में पूछा और सरस्वती को जो शांति ने बताया उसने उसे झकझोर कर रख दिया।

शांति ने सरस्वती को बताया कि वह एक आदिवासी समुदाय की 17 साल की लड़की है और ठेकेदार उसे अच्छे काम के वादे के साथ निर्माण स्थल पर ले आया था। जबकि पुरुष मजदूरों को 25 रुपये / दिन का भुगतान किया जाता था, वहीं अजीत ने शांति को केवल 15 रुपये / दिन का भुगतान किया, जो कि शारीरिक श्रम को पीछे धकेलने वाला था। शांति ने अजित से संपर्क किया और अपने दैनिक वेतन में 20 रुपये / दिन की वृद्धि की मांग की या वह अपने गांव वापस चली जाएगी। शांति के साथ कुछ अन्य महिला मजदूर भी थीं। अजित ने न केवल उसकी मांग को मानने से इनकार कर दिया बल्कि अन्य मजदूरों के लिए एक उदाहरण स्थापित करने के लिए उसे स्टील रॉड से पीटा। इसके अलावा, शांति को निर्माण स्थल पर काम करने के लिए मजबूर किया गया और उसे अपने गाँव वापस जाने की अनुमति नहीं दी गई, ताकि वह ठेकेदार की अवहेलना करने के लिए भयानक नतीजों की लगातार याद दिला सके।

सरस्वती, जिसने अपने आश्रय वाले शहरी जीवन में ऐसी बर्बरता कभी नहीं देखी थी, भावनाओं से अभिभूत थी। सरस्वती ठेकेदार अजीत से नाराज हो गईं और उसनेघटना पर स्पष्टीकरण की मांग की। अजित ने बेशर्मी से जवाब दिया कि वह अपने कर्मचारियों को लैंगिक और जातिय आधार पर भुगतान करता है। सरस्वती ने अजित के खिलाफ कानूनी कार्रवाई शुरू करने का फैसला किया। हालाँकि, उसके अधीनस्थों ने उसे कोई भी कार्रवाई करने के खिलाफ सलाह दी क्योंकि अजित एक बाहुबली और राजनीतिक पकड़ वाला व्यक्ति है। अजित ने सरस्वती, जो एक छोटे से शहर में अकेले रहती है, को धमकी भी दी और कहा कि उसको उसकी सक्रियता के लिए गंभीर परिणाम भुगतने होंगे। इस मामले पर विचार करते हुए, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें :

a) सभी क्षेत्रों में नौकरियों में व्यापक लैंकिग–आधारित वेतन अंतराल क्या बताता है?

b) इस मामले में शामिल नैतिक मुद्दों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, सरस्वती के लिए उपलब्ध विभिन्न कार्रवाई के साधनों का मूल्यांकन करें।

c) अगर आप सरस्वती की जगह होते तो क्या करते? उस कार्यवाही का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Above case-study shows the blatant violation of rule of law and patriarchy and descrimination prevalent in the society.

Stakeholders
- Saraswati
- Santi
- Contractor
- Workers

(a) Reasons for widespread gender based pay gap

1. Unemployment:
Huge demand-supply mis-match.

2. Lack of awarness
About rights of women

3. Low enforcement
of minimum wage act, Equal wage act.

4. Nexus
Among Police-Politician and Contractors.

b Ethical Issues Involved

1. Non-enforcement of labour laws.
2. Gender-discrimination.
3. Violence against tribal women.
4. Politico-contractor nexus.
5. Coercion being used for obstructing the performance of official duty.

Different courses of action taken

1. Report to the police about alleged threat. And file a case against the contractor.

Merits

A. Abolition of forced labour and equal wage for women.

B. Setting a good prescedent for future.

Demerits

1. She may be harmed by goons of the Contractor.

2. Transfer: As Contractor is well-Connected.

2. Don't do anything, stay silent.

Merit

A. Her Individual safety would remain Intact.

B. She might get some favour from Contractor.

Demerits

A. Abdiction of duty.

B. Shows lack of Courage, one of the four cardinal virtues by Plato.

3 Collect evidences against the Contractor, persuade the women to report pay gap and violence.

Merits

A Her case would be strong.

B. Justice would be metered to the tribal women.

Demerit

A. May take more time.

Here she should choose third options as it would strengthen her position in any legal battle. And she would be demonstrating courage and fulfilling her mandate.

Q.9) India has been trying to develop deeper bonds with its neighbors through its neighborhood first policy. The policy has started bearing fruits. In recent years the relationship with country X, one of the India's neighbors, has been improving. This is visible as the government of X has been supportive of Indian government's efforts to reign in the militant groups that find shelter in the dense forests along the border with X. Successful joint operations of Indian army and X's military have helped reduce militancy in the Indian bordering states.

Last month, the military of X carried out a coup d'etat and took over the democratically elected government. The entire political leadership was put under house arrest and the head of the government was arrested on the charge of electoral frauds. The citizens of the nation protested against the coup. The military responded with violent suppression of the protesters. A section of police officers, sympathetic to the cause of the protesters, refused to follow orders of their superiors to open fire upon unarmed protestors and even sided with the protestors. This act of defiance created a fear of persecution in these officers by the military.

Some of these police officers and their families crossed over to India through porous borders. Inflow of refugees through porous borders has been a continuous source of tension between India and X. In past few years, due to ethnic and religious persecution, a large number of people have come to India illegally. This number is expected to rise in future because of military rule in the country. India is concerned about the inflow of illegal immigrants as well as removal of democratically elected government in X.

India has been invited by X to participate in latter's Armed Forces Day parade. Many countries have refused the invitation in wake of the violence seen during handling of protests by the police and armed forces. The permanent representative of X at United Nations has called on the countries of the world to not engage with the military regime of X. Most western countries have announced sanctions against X's military-related individuals and businesses and have called for restoration of democracy. India has been reluctant to comment on the matter and it is still contemplating about future course of action. As a senior bureaucrat in the Ministry of External Affairs, you have been asked by the government to device a professional response to the current crisis, answer the following questions:

a) What are the available options and what course of action would you suggest?

b) List five ethical factors that would influence your suggestion to the government.

(20 marks, 250 words)

भारत अपनी पहले पड़ोस वाली नीति के माध्यम से अपने पड़ोसियों के साथ गहरे संबंध विकसित करने का प्रयास कर रहा है। नीति का असर दिखना शुरू हो गया है। हाल के वर्षों में, भारत के पड़ोसियों में से एक देश X के साथ संबंधों में सुधार हुआ है। यह दिखाई देता है क्योंकि X की सरकार, X के साथ सीमा पर घने जंगलों में आश्रय पाने वाले उग्रवादी समूहों में शासन करने के भारत सरकार के प्रयासों का समर्थन कर रही है। सीमावर्ती राज्य में भारतीय सेना और X की सेना के सफल संयुक्त अभियानों ने भारत में उग्रवाद को कम करने में मदद की है।

पिछले महीने, X की सेना ने तख्तापलट किया और लोकतांत्रिक रूप से चुनी गई सरकार को अपने कब्जे में ले लिया। पूरे राजनीतिक नेतृत्व को नजरबंद कर दिया गया और सरकार के मुखिया को चुनावी धोखाधड़ी के आरोप में गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया। देश के नागरिकों ने तख्तापलट का विरोध किया।

सेना ने प्रदर्शनकारियों को हिंसक दमन के साथ जवाब दिया। प्रदर्शनकारियों के प्रति सहानुभूति रखने वाले पुलिस अधिकारियों के एक वर्ग ने निहत्थे प्रदर्शनकारियों पर गोली चलाने के अपने वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के आदेशों का पालन करने से इनकार कर दिया और यहां तक कि प्रदर्शनकारियों का पक्ष लिया। अवज्ञा के इस कृत्य ने सेना द्वारा इन अधिकारियों में उत्पीड़न का भय पैदा किया।

इनमें से कुछ पुलिस अधिकारी और उनके परिवार छिद्रित सीमाओं के माध्यम से भारत आए। छिद्रित सीमाओं के माध्यम से शरणार्थियों की आमद भारत और X के बीच तनाव का एक निरंतर स्रोत रहा है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में, जातीय और धार्मिक उत्पीड़न के कारण, बड़ी संख्या में लोग अवैध रूप से भारत आए हैं। देश में सैन्य शासन के कारण भविष्य में यह संख्या बढ़ने की उम्मीद है। भारत अवैध अप्रवासियों की आमद के साथ–साथ X में लोकतांत्रिक रूप से चुनी गई सरकार को हटाने के बारे में चिंतित है।

भारत को X द्वारा बाद की सशस्त्र सेना दिवस परेड में भाग लेने के लिए आमंत्रित किया गया है। कई देशों ने पुलिस और सशस्त्र बलों द्वारा विरोध प्रदर्शनों से निपटने के दौरान देखी गई हिंसा के मद्देनजर निमंत्रण को अस्वीकार कर दिया है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र में X के स्थायी प्रतिनिधि ने दुनिया के देशों से X के सैन्य शासन में शामिल नहीं होने का आह्वान किया है। अधिकांश पश्चिमी देशों ने X के सैन्य–संबंधित व्यक्तियों और व्यवसायों के खिलाफ प्रतिबंधों की घोषणा की है और लोकतंत्र की बहाली का आह्वान किया है। भारत इस मामले पर टिप्पणी करने से हिचक रहा है और वह अभी भी भविष्य की कार्रवाई के बारे में विचार कर रहा है। विदेश मंत्रालय में एक वरिष्ठ लोकसेवक के रूप में, आपको सरकार द्वारा वर्तमान संकट के लिए एक पेशेवर प्रतिक्रिया देने के लिए कहा गया है, निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें

a) उपलब्ध विकल्प क्या हैं और आप किस प्रकार की कार्रवाई का सुझाव देंगे?

b) सरकार को आपके सुझाव को प्रभावित करने वाले पाँच नैतिक कारकों की सूची बनाइए। (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The case study depicts the scenario in Myanmar after the coup by military Junta.

(a) Available options

1. Support the democratic forces and boycott Arms forces day parade.

Merits

- Upholding the human rights of the citizens of nation X.
- May help in restoration of democracy in X.

Demerits

- India would be boarding the western-wagon.
- May harm relationship with Junta.

2 Support the Military-Junta, don't accept refugees. Attend Arms forces day Parade.

Merits

A. Junta might stop the flow of illegal migrants.

B. Fight against Insurgency in Indian border would be strengthened.

Demerits

A. India would be supporting military dictatorship.

B. Future relationship with civilian government may be jeopardised.

3 Take no clear-stance, negotiate and talk to Junta through back-channel.

Merits

A. would stop any embarassment of Junta by India.

B. India would be upholding it's national-Interest.

Demerits

A. Ambiguity might Prevail.

My Course of action

1. I would advice the government to adopt my third suggestion.

2. No-clear stance, back-channel negotiation with Junta.

3. Communicate to the Junta that India would not return any refugees. ~~as per it's~~

4. Ask military-Junta about stopping the flow of illegal Immigration.

5. Don't fall for western-nations trap of Condemning the Junta.

Reasons

1. India would be safeguarding it's own national-interest.
2. Domestic-politics of Country X is not Indian concern.
3. Indian Interference on X, might pave ~~pay~~ way for chinese influence in Country X.
4. West have double-standards.
   Ex: America supports Saudi monarchy.

b | five ethical factors influencing my suggestions

1. Human-rights of citizens of X.
2. Empathy for family of incoming refugees.
3. Interests of Indian in ~~Inya~~ Country X.
4. Future precedence being set.
5. Impact on democracy all over the world.

Q.10) A deadly pandemic has crippled the health infrastructure of the country. Most of the districts are facing chronic shortage of hospital beds, critical life-support equipment, essential drugs and medical oxygen. Amidst this crisis, Amru, a tribal district, has 200 vacant beds and three oxygen plants that have a combined capacity to produce 3300 litres oxygen per minute. Due to its sufficient resources and robust health infrastructure, people from neighboring districts and states have been admitting themselves in Amru. But even with this added caseload, the district has seen the active cases of pandemic reduced from 1700 to 300. This distinctive feat has been led by the District Collector Dr Surendra Tarun with his team comprising administration staff, doctors and volunteers.

During the initial stage of pandemic, the district had faced a crunch of frontline doctors. Since there are no medical colleges in the region, finding experts was a challenge. Dr Surendra pooled together all the local doctors and health workers and called in some of his batchmates from medical college, who gladly agreed to volunteer. Training was given in procedures such as intubation and monitoring oxygen levels. A website and a control room were created to prevent panic and systematically guide the people. Makeshift centers with 3000 beds were set up in schools and community halls. 1000 beds were equipped with ICU and ventilator facilities. 30 ambulances were purchased to bring patients to the hospitals and health centers. Critical drugs worth Rs 50,00,000 was bought.

At a later stage, when case load was seen to be reducing, many other cities and villages began dismantling the temporary health facilities. However, in Amru, Dr Surendra did not let his guard down. He noticed the surge in cases in America and Brazil. To be prepared to handle something similar, he got installed the first oxygen plant in the district. With resurgence in cases in India, Amru touched an all-time high in active case load of 1700 when a third oxygen plant was being installed. The administration also made sure that vaccination to protect against the pandemic was being carried out smoothly. Vehicles were allocated to every part of the district to ferry patients and administer vaccines. Despite limited awareness about vaccination among the tribal people, vaccination coverage in the district reached 35% against the national figure of 9%.

The robust health infrastructure in the district now includes sufficient supply of ambulances, ventilators, beds, oxygen plants, vaccines, medicines, hospital staff, a website, and control rooms in every block. Dr Surendra used a combination of resources to meet the expenses viz. the district planning and development funds, state disaster relief funds, and CSR. Through collective efforts from the Amru administration, frontline workers and the people, Amru has made itself self-reliant in health facilities.

Based on the given information, answer the following:

a) Examine the relevance of functional specialization in the developmental roles of public administrators.

b) Is Dr Surendra Tarun an example of an ideal administrator? Justify your answer.

(20 marks, 250 words)

एक घातक महामारी ने देश के स्वास्थ्य ढांचे को चरमरा दिया है। अधिकांश जिले अस्पताल के बिस्तरों, महत्वपूर्ण जीवन–रक्षक उपकरणों, आवश्यक दवाओं और चिकित्सा ऑक्सीजन की कमी का सामना कर रहे हैं। इस संकट के बीच आदिवासी जिले अमरू में 200 खाली बिस्तर और तीन ऑक्सीजन प्लांट हैं जिनकी संयुक्त क्षमता 3300 लीटर ऑक्सीजन प्रति मिनट पैदा करने की है। इसके पर्याप्त संसाधन और मजबूत स्वास्थ्य ढांचे के कारण पड़ोसी जिलों और राज्यों के लोग अमरू नें प्रवेश कर रहे हैं। लेकिन इस अतिरिक्त केस लोड के साथ भी, जिले में महामारी के सक्रिय मामले 1700 से घटकर 300 हो गए हैं। इस विशिष्ट उपलब्धि का नेतृत्व जिला कलेक्टर डॉ सुरेंद्र तरुण ने अपनी टीम के साथ किया है जिसनें प्रशासन कर्मचारी, डॉक्टर और स्वयंसेवक शामिल हैं।

महामारी के प्रारंभिक चरण के दौरान, जिले को अग्रिम पंक्ति के डॉक्टरों की कमी का सामना करना पड़ा था। चूंकि इस क्षेत्र में कोई मेडिकल कॉलेज नहीं हैं, इसलिए विशेषज्ञ ढूंढना एक चुनौती थी। डॉ सुरेंद्र ने सभी स्थानीय डॉक्टरों और स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं को एक साथ रखा और मेडिकल कॉलेज से अपने कुछ बैचमेट्स को बुलाया, जो स्वेच्छा से सहमत हुए। इक्येबेशन और ऑक्सीजन के स्तर की निगरानी जैसी प्रक्रियाओं में प्रशिक्षण दिया गया। दहशत को रोकने और लोगों को व्यवस्थित रूप से मार्गदर्शन करने के लिए एक वेबसाइट और एक नियंत्रण कक्ष बनाया गया था। स्कूलों और सामुदायिक हॉलों में 3000 बिस्तरों वाले अस्थायी केंद्र स्थापित किए गए। 1000 बेड आईसीयू और वेंटिलेटर सुविधाओं से लैस थे। मरीज. ों को अस्पतालों और स्वास्थ्य केंद्रों तक लाने के लिए 30 एंबुलेंस खरीदी गईं। 50,00,000 रुपये की जीवन रक्षक दवाएं खरीदी गईं।

बाद के चरण में, जब केस लोड कम होता देखा गया, तो कई अन्य शहरों और गांवों ने अस्थायी स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं को खत्म करना शुरू कर दिया। हालांकि, अमरू में डॉ सुरेंद्र ने अपने चौकसी को कम नहीं होने दिया। उन्होंने अमेरिका और ब्राजील में मामलों में वृद्धि देखी। ऐसा ही कुछ संभालने के लिए तैयार रहने के लिए उन्होंने जिले में पहला ऑक्सीजन प्लांट लगवाया। भारत में मामलों में पुनरुत्थान के साथ, अमरू ने 1700 के सक्रिय केस लोड में एक सर्वकालिक उच्च स्तर को छुआ जब एक तीसरा ऑक्सीजन संयंत्र स्थापित किया जा रहा था। प्रशासन ने यह भी सुनिश्चित किया कि महामारी से बचाव के लिए टीकाकरण सुचारू रूप से किया जा रहा है। मरीजों को लाने–ले जाने और टीके लगाने के लिए जिले के हर हिस्से में वाहन आवंटित किए गए थे। जनजातीय लोगों के बीच टीकाकरण के बारे में सीमित जागरूकता के बावजूद, जिले में टीकाकरण कवरेज 9 प्रतिशत के राष्ट्रीय आंकड़े के मुकाबले 35 प्रतिशत तक पहुंच गया।

जिले में मजबूत स्वास्थ्य ढांचे में अब हर ब्लॉक में एम्बुलेंस, वेंटिलेटर, बेड, ऑक्सीजन प्लांट, टीके, दवाएं, अस्पताल के कर्मचारी, एक वेबसाइट और नियंत्रण कक्ष की पर्याप्त आपूर्ति शामिल है। डॉ सुरेंद्र ने खर्चों को पूरा करने के लिए संसाधनों के संयोजन का इस्तेमाल किया, यथा;जिला योजना और विकास कोष, राज्य आपदा राहत कोष और सीएसआर। अमरू प्रशासन, फ्रंटलाइन वर्कर्स और लोगों के सामूहिक प्रयासों से अमरू ने स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं में खुद को आत्मनिर्भर बनाया है।

दी गई जानकारी के आधार पर, निम्नलिखित के उत्तर दें:

a) लोक प्रशासकों की विकासात्मक भूमिकाओं में कार्यात्मक विशेषज्ञता की प्रासंगिकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

b) क्या डॉ सुरेंद्र तरुण एक आदर्श प्रशासक के उदाहरण हैं? अपने जवाब का औचित्य सिद्ध करें। (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The above case-study depicts the Ideal Civil-servant who can achieve much more than the constraints of resource permit.

(a) Relevance of functional specialization

1. Need for Professionalism

Ex: Managing economy, health requires expertise as depicted by Dr Surendra Tarun.

2. Objectivity in assessment of situation.

Ex: Being a doctor Surendra Tarun guessed the arrival of second wave.

3. Emotional Intelligence (E.I)

At higher-level where technical difference are ~~no~~ negligible, EI becomes overriding factor dealing with crisis.

4. Positive attitude

Functional specialisation provides positive attitude.

Ex: A person from arts background might not understand the complexity of medical-domain.

5. Developes leadership quality

e.g Surendra Tanu.

6. Better values such as Integrity, objectivity Impartiality

e.g Training at LBSNAA imparts values.

b Yes, Dr. Surendra Tanu is an ideal example of a civil servant because of following reasons.

1. Leadership quality:
   Motivated the health workers.

2. Vision:
   Foresaw 2nd wave.

3. Emotional Intelligence
   Allowed patients from neighbourhood district to be treated.

4. Professionalism:
   Used limited resources to fight a crisis.

5. Positive attitude: Didn't panic during crisis.

6. Foundational values of civil services being present.
   e.g Integrity, Impartiality, objectivity

7. Non-complacency: Didn't shut make shift hospitals.

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

Thus the example of Dr Surendra Tanu should be given to motivate young civil-servants.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.11) Hiten and Bhagwanti are an affluent couple, blessed with all the treasures of life except a child. Their loneliness witnessed a beam of light when they received a message on WhatsApp group regarding adoption of children who lost both their parents due to Covid-19. With a hope and bonafide intention, they contacted the number provided. The person on the phone introduced herself as a representative of an NGO named 'Bachpan' which work for the welfare of orphans. Representative of the NGO claimed that they aim and wish to provide a better future and secure home for covid-19 orphaned kids and they don't charge anything for the service. The couple expressed their willingness to adopt such a child.

Two representatives from the NGO visited Hiten and Bhagwanti. They brought an 8-year-old girl named Sarla with them. They told the couple that Sarla's parents were diagnosed with covid-19 and after a long-fought battle for life both her parents succumbed to the disease, leaving Sarla orphaned and alone. Hiten and Bhagwanti saw Sarla as an angel sent by God and decided to adopt her. Representatives from the NGO also told the couple that there are many more covid orphans like Sarla who were left with little or no support. Hearing the story, the couple who had a big heart donated a sum of 2 lakhs to them.

However, the couple neither visited the NGO themselves nor made any enquiries. Sarla adjusted with her new parents very quickly and was living a happy life. The couple and the girl filled each other's void. Both Sarla and the couple were living with contentment and enjoying the new addition in their lives. Few days past, a child trafficking racket made headlines in the newspaper.

The couple was shocked to see the photos of the same NGO's representatives who brought Sarla with them as accused in the case. The news spread like fire in the town. Police investigation started and an investigation officer soon reached the couple's home. The investigation revealed that the NGO was a fraud and fake one. They were involved in trafficking of children under the disguise of the NGO.

Sarla was actually sold to them without the couple being aware of it. Even though Sarla was not adopted through the legal means it has given her a life and a new home. Hiten and Bhagwanti have provided her with parents' love and guardianship. But, children being put forward for adoption through social media is not legal and violates the Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) guidelines, it also aids in rampant child trafficking. In context of this case, answer the following:

a) What are the various ethical issues involved in the case?

b) Consider yourself in position of investigating officer of this case, what would be the best course of action to handle the case? Justify your action. (20 marks, 250 words)

हितेन और भगवंती एक संपन्न दंपति हैं, जिन्हें एक बच्चे को छोड़कर जीवन में सब कुछ है। उनके अकेलेपन ने तब प्रकाश की किरण देखी जब उन्हें व्हाट्सएप ग्रुप पर उन बच्चों को गोद लेने के बारे में एक संदेश मिला, जिन्होंने कोविड –19 के कारण अपने माता–पिता दोनों को खो दिया था। एक आशा और सच्चे इरादे से उन्होंने दिए गए नंबर पर संपर्क किया। फोन पर व्यक्ति ने अपना परिचय 'बचपन' नाम के एक एनजीओ के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में दिया जो अनाथों के कल्याण के लिए काम करता है। एनजीओ के प्रतिनिधि ने दावा किया कि वे कोविड –19 अनाथ बच्चों के लिए एक बेहतर भविष्य और सुरक्षित घर प्रदान करना चाहते हैं और वे सेवा के लिए कुछ भी शुल्क नहीं लेते हैं। दंपति ने ऐसे बच्चे को गोद लेने की इच्छा व्यक्त की।

एनजीओ के दो प्रतिनिधि हितेन और भगवंती से मिले। वे अपने साथ सरला नाम की एक 8 साल की बच्ची को लेकर आए थे। उन्होंने दंपति को बताया कि सरला के माता–पिता को कोविड –19 के कारण जीवन की लंबी लड़ाई के बाद उसके माता–पिता दोनों ने सरला को अनाथ और अकेला छोड़कर बीमारी के कारण दम तोड़ दिया था ।

हितेन और भगवंती ने सरला को भगवान द्वारा भेजे गए एक दूत के रूप में देखा और उसे अपनाने का फैसला किया। एनजीओ के प्रतिनिधियों ने दंपति को यह भी बताया कि सरला की तरह और भी कई कोविड अनाथ हैं, जिनके पास बहुत कम या कोई सहारा नहीं बचा था। कहानी सुनकर बड़े दिल वाले दंपत्ति ने उन्हें 2 लाख की राशि दान में दी।

हालांकि, दंपति ने न तो खुद एनजीओ का दौरा किया और न ही कोई पूछताछ की। सरला अपने नए माता–पिता के साथ बहुत जल्दी समायोजित हो गई और एक खुशहाल जीवन जी रही थी। दंपत्ति और लड़की ने एक दूसरे के खालीपन को भर दिया। सरला और दंपत्ति दोनों ही संतोष के साथ रह रहे थे और अपने जीवन में नए जुड़ाव का आनंद ले रहे थे। कुछ दिनों बाद बाल तस्करी का एक रैकेट अखबार में सुर्खियों में आया।

दंपति उसी एनजीओ के प्रतिनिधियों जो सरला को उसके पास लाए थे, की तस्वीरें देखकर हैरान रह गए, जो मामले में आरोपी थे। यह खबर कस्बे में आग की तरह फैल गई। पुलिस जांच शुरू हुई और एक जांच अधिकारी जल्द ही दंपति के घर पहुंच गया। जांच में पता चला कि एनजीओ फर्जी और अवैध था। वे एनजीओ के वेश में बच्चों की तस्करी में शामिल थे।

सरला को वास्तव में दंपत्ति को बिना बताए बेच दिया गया था। भले ही सरला को कानूनी तरीकों से गोद नहीं लिया गया था, लेकिन इसने उसे एक जीवन और एक नया घर दिया है। हितेन और भगवंती ने उसे माता–पिता का प्यार और संरक्षकता प्रदान की है। लेकिन, सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से बच्चों को गोद लेने के लिए आगे रखा जाना कानूनी नहीं है और केंद्रीय दत्तक ग्रहण संसाधन प्राधिकरण (CARA) के दिशानिर्देशों का उल्लंघन करता है, यह बड़े पैमाने पर बाल तस्करी में भी सहायता करता है। इस मामले के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित का उत्तर दें:

a) मामले में शामिल विभिन्न नैतिक मुद्दे क्या हैं?

b) इस मामले के जांच अधिकारी की स्थिति में खुद पर विचार करते हुए, मामले को संभालने के लिए सबसे अच्छा तरीका क्या होगा? अपनी कार्रवाई का औचित्य साबित करें। (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The case study shows how the lack of awerness and don't not taking a legal route for adoption can put some-one in a crisis.

Stakeholders

1. The couple
2. Girl child
3. Person engaged in child-trafficking
4. Police force
5. CARA authority.

(a) Ethical Issues Involved

1. Violation of Article 23 of the Constitution Prohibition of traffic in human being and forced-labour.
2. Couple might be punished without being wrong.
   - As they have violated guidelines by CARA.
   - The child was trafficked.
3. Negligence on the part of citizens fueling child-trafficking.
4. Failure of Police and administration to make people aware about various strategies used by child-traffickers.

(b) My Course of action

1. Contact the parents of the child. And inform them to collect the child.

2. File a case against the NGO and it's operators under Immoral trafficking act. Ask for stopping illegal trafficking
3. Talk to couple regarding the lapses on their part.
   e.g No verification of payment done.
4. Girl child should be asked if she was discriminated by the couple

   If yes → Take legal action against couple

   If not → Then proceed to step 5.

5. Talk to police officials to deal with the couple leniently and with compassion.
6. Talk to CARA authorities to find another child who can be adopted by the couple.
7. The couple can still send some montly amount to the parents of the

girl if they wished. As the parents of the girl are poor.

Reasons

1. Above steps maximises benefits for all as per Utilitarianism.
2. The Couple has been dealt through Compassion as they were Ignorant but not guilty.
3. The child trafficking racket has been busted.

In the end, I would create an awaness Programme about child-adoption.

Through above steps I would be upholding Compassion, Professionalism and my Courage.

Q.12) The terrorist attack at the Inland Regional Center in San Bernardino, California, on December 2, 2015 resulted into killing of 14 people and injuring 22 others. Both the perpetrators involved in the attack were killed in a shootout by law enforcement later that same day. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) conducting the investigation recovered an undamaged iPhone in the shootout from one of the shooters. The phone had a six -digit password and was set to eliminate all its data after five failed password attempts. FBI desired access to the data for which it appealed the Apple, a private company, to create a new software that would enable FBI to unlock the phone. They wanted to extract data like contacts, photos and calls from locked iPhones in order to assist in criminal investigations and prosecutions.

Apple denied the request of the FBI to build a backdoor into the iPhone. Apple argued that building a backdoor would have far reaching consequence beyond the case and would jeopardize the data security of other Apple users as well. They further explained that while selling their devices, apple has entered into a legal contract promising to preserve the privacy of their users. Allowing government to access the iPhone will lead to breach in trust that exist between the customer and the company.

The government suggested utilization of the tool only once for this particular phone. Opposing the suggestion, Apple explained that once created, the technique could be used over and over again, on any number of devices. The company concluded it would be wrong for the government to force them to build a backdoor into their products. The case was widely covered by the print and electronic media. There was a surge in 'for and against' debate on the social media platforms. Tech giants such as Microsoft and Facebook also supported Apple and displayed their opposition to the government's demand for creating a backdoor. The families of victims and survivors of the attack supported the FBI's demand. The National Sheriffs' Association remarked Apple's stance as "putting profit over safety" and "has nothing to do with privacy."

Considering the whole situation, do you agree that Apple's action was justified? Why or why not? Make an argument by weighing the competing values in this case. (20 marks, 250 words)

2 दिसंबर, 2015 को कैलिफोर्निया के सैन बर्नार्डिनो में अंतर्देशीय क्षेत्रीय केंद्र पर आतंकवादी हमले में 14 लोग मारे गए और 22 अन्य घायल हो गए। हमले में शामिल दोनों अपराधी उसी दिन बाद में कानून प्रवर्तन द्वारा गोलीबारी में मारे गए थे। जांच कर रहे संघीय जांच ब्यूरो (एफबीआई) ने निशानेबाजों में से एक के पास से गोलीबारी में एक बिना क्षतिग्रस्त आईफोन बरामद किया। फोन में छह अंकों का पासवर्ड था और पासवर्ड के पांच असफल प्रयासों के बाद इसके सभी डेटा को खत्म करने के लिए सेट किया गया था। एफबीआई उस डेटा तक पहुंच चाहता था जिसके लिए उसने एक निजी कंपनी ऐप्पल से एक नया सॉफ्टवेयर बनाने की अपील की थी जो एफबीआई को फोन अनलॉक करने में सक्षम बनाएगी। वे आपराधिक जांच और मुकदमों में सहायता के लिए लॉक किए गए आईफोन से संपर्क, फोटो और कॉल जैसे डेटा निकालना चाहते थे।

ऐप्पल ने iPhone में बैक डोर के निर्माण के लिए FBI के अनुरोध को अस्वीकार कर दिया। ऐप्पल ने तर्क दिया कि बैक डोर का निर्माण मामले से परे दूरगामी परिणाम होगा और अन्य ऐप्पल उपयोगकर्ताओं की डेटा सुरक्षा को भी खतरे में डाल देगा। उन्होंने आगे बताया कि अपने उपकरणों को बेचते समय, ऐप्पल ने अपने उपयोगकर्ताओं की गोपनीयता को बनाए रखने का वादा करते हुए एक कानूनी अनुबंध में प्रवेश किया है। सरकार को iPhone एक्सेस करने की अनुमति देने से ग्राहक और कंपनी के बीच मौजूद विश्वास भंग होगा।

सरकार ने इस विशेष फोन के लिए केवल एक बार टूल का उपयोग करने का सुझाव दिया। सुझाव का विरोध करते हुए, Apple ने बताया कि एक बार बनाने के बाद, इस तकनीक को किसी भी डिवाइस पर बार-बार इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है। कंपनी ने निष्कर्ष निकाला कि सरकार के लिए उन्हें अपने उत्पादों में बैक डोर का निर्माण करने के लिए मजबूर करना गलत होगा। यह मामला प्रिंट और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीडिया द्वारा व्यापक रूप से कवर किया गया था।

सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म पर 'पक्ष और विपक्ष' की बहस तेज हो गई थी। माइक्रोसॉफ्ट और फेसबुक जैसे टेक दिग्गजों ने भी एप्पल का समर्थन किया और बैक डोर के निर्माण की सरकार की मांग का विरोध किया। पीड़ितों के परिवारों और हमले में जीवित बचे लोगों ने FBI की मांग का समर्थन किया। नेशनल शेरिफ्स एसोसिएशन ने ऐप्पल के रुख को "सुरक्षा पर लाभ डालना" और "निजता से कोई लेना–देना नहीं है" के रूप में टिप्पणी की।

पूरी स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, क्या आप सहमत हैं कि ऐप्पल की कार्रवाई उचित थी? क्यों या क्यों नहीं? इस मामले में प्रतिस्पर्धी मूल्यों को तौलकर तर्क दें। (20 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The above scenario demonstrates the Competing Interests of law-enforcement agencies vis-a-vis the Privacy Concerns of the citizens.

How Apple's action was justified

1. History:
eg Snowden's revelation and history of Eternal Blue software

2. Propensity to mis-use Power
As Security agencies work in Secrecy and has Immunity.

3. Privacy Concerns of Individuals,
Ex: Snooping by law enforcement agencies through Soft-ware such as Pegasus.

4. Weakness of Individual citizens against State machinery.

Ex: Cases against Privacy takes time in Court.

5. Deonotological approach of Kant

Privacy of every Individual is sacrosant.

6. Means do not justify end.

As the back-door entry to phone would have repercussions over many Consumer.

How apple's action wasn't justified

1. Security:

Terror attacks have become rampant.

Ex: 26/11 mumbai terror attack.

2. Use of secured communication for logistics by terrorist.

e.g Apple's step would have emboldened terrorist.

3. Human rights of victims also needs to be respected

4. Utilitarinism:
End of Providing security justifies the means.

Thus the ideal solution would be balance Privacy against security. Apple should provide the backdoor entry but strict Parameters should have been defined for accessing the I-phone.
In India, a data-security law on the lines of B.N Srikrishna Committee might be way forward.

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Feedback
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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Mentor Feedback Questions

1 .....

2 .....

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5 .....

Test Goal	Outcomes
1 ..... ☐	.....
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3 ..... ☐	.....
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Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

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